

MCGILL DAILY

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by ron moore

Election two days away

McGill students go to the polls Wednesday, October 20 to elect a new Internal Vice-President, replacing David Sprague who left McGill in early September.

Due to various uncertainties over his acceptance to a post graduate course at McGill, Sprague decided to continue his studies at the University of Western Ontario.

The main responsibility of the Internal V-P is to attend to all the duties involved in the day to day operation and upkeep of the Student Union Building.

Almost as important is the task of helping encourage student participation in various associations and clubs sponsored by the Students' Society.

BLOOD DRIVE

This year's Blood Drive will begin Wednesday and will last one week. The objective of 5000 pints will attempt to supply Western Quebec hospitals for that period.

The Union ballroom will serve as the clinic during the day as well as during the additional evening sessions. These will be held on Thursday October 21, Monday October 25, and Wednesday October 27 from 6 pm to 9 pm.

sored by the Students' Society. He is also expected to take part in executive decisions and to attend to any other duties the President wishes him to undertake.

The financial problems in the operation and upkeep of the Union Building can be understood in terms of the increase of taxes coupled with a drop in revenue from a decreasing number of students.

An additional threat is the feared relocation of the University Book Store to the planned Management building, thus eliminating another source of Students' Society revenue.

All candidates contacted agreed that it would be very impractical to raise fees.

Some of the suggestions offered were as follows: Joe Jospe, BA 4, suggested that it might be advisable to cut down on Students' Society allotments to those associations which, by their nature, concern few people. Stephen Logan, BSc E2, cited the same argument and made specific reference to Radio McGill, stating that it would probably prove much cheaper to pipe in CKGM-FM rather than our own music. This same criticism was voiced by George Snead, BSc 4.

Responding to the attack on Radio McGill and offering his own solution to the budget question was John Roxburgh, BComm U1, who put forward the suggestion that there should be a greater effort on the part of individual associations to raise their own money through advertising, instead of letting the

Students' Society foot the greater part of the bill. He argued that associations such as Radio McGill were necessary to establish a student identity.

On the subject of the need to heighten student awareness of the associations and clubs sponsored by the Society the candidates had many opinions.

Joseph Jospe hinted that building awareness should be the main priority of the *Daily* and added that each club would be wise to have its own activities night. He particularly asserted that students should be made more aware of what goes on in Senate meetings.

John Roxburgh believes that the Students' Society should continue to present its platform in terms of the services it offers, thus dispelling its image as an isolated and unreachable political body.

George Snead stressed the need for a campus newspaper more concerned with university affairs and urged that the Student Directory continue publication. In the interest of promoting student morale, he also urged that the Union be redecorated.

Stephen Logan was also emphatic in his criticism of the *Daily*, accusing editor Tom Sorell of using it to promote his own political philosophy rather than the feelings of the student body as a whole.

The *Daily* regrets that it was not able to reach Robert Lantos, MA 2, Michael Montgomery, BSc 4; David Rovins, a qualifying year student in law; and Bill Sloan, BEng E2.

by gene allen

4000 demonstrate for FCDLF

About 4,000 marchers found little to inspire them in Saturday's demonstration organized by the Front Commun pour la Défense de la Langue Française.

The march from Parc Lafontaine through Montreal's east end, finishing with a rally in front of the Hydro Québec building, failed to present a single coherent message or plan of action due to the presence of groups with different and sometimes contradictory aims.

At the rally, Reggie Chartrand and Raymond Lemieux spoke specifically about Bills 28 and 63, and generally about the need for a French-speaking Quebec. Robert Lemieux provided a fitting anticlimax to the demonstration with his remarks: "The language question is important, but it is only part of our struggle." He went on to point out the need to fight for political and economic rights, rather

than concentrating solely on the language issue.

Many of the marchers were observing the first anniversary of the invocation of the War Measures Act. In fact, six men wearing papier mache heads of Trudeau, Bourassa, Choquette, Turner, Drapeau, and a Capitalist, carried a coffin labelled "Democratie" at the head of the march.

The marchers left Parc Lafontaine at 2:30 and proceeded east on Sherbrooke, turning south at Fullum St. As they marched through the residential areas, shouts of "Québécois dans la rue!" brought many citizens out of their houses to join the march or to watch from the sidewalks.

The Edifice de la Ministère de Justice was surrounded by more than 200 members of the Quebec Provincial Police equipped with helmets and riot sticks. The demonstrators shouted insults and threw rocks as they passed the QPP headquarters. The police ran into the building when demonstrators began climbing the fences and throwing sticks and vegetables at them.

Tension increased as marshals asked the marchers not to provoke the police. Up to this point, the mood of the march had been calm, with Montreal police clearing streets well in

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daily photo by john marrett

A VARIETY OF GROUPS turned up for Saturday's demonstration organized by the Front Commun pour la Défense de la Langue Française. The march had two main aims: A commemoration of the War Measures Act and support for the establishment of French as the only official language in Quebec.

MCGILL FACULTY UNION
Mademoiselle Amy Jat from the Université du Québec will speak at an MFU meeting on the UQAM strike. Arts Council Room, 4 pm. Everyone welcome.

INTERNAL V-P CANDIDATES

All candidates, please note that the round table conference will be held in our offices Monday 7 pm instead of Tuesday. Please let us know if you intend to come.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

ME AN' DE BRUDDHUS
TINK DAT PRISON IS
A MICROCOSM OF SO-
CIETY—DAT YER ALWAYS
GONNA HAVE IN
PRISON A SOITIN
CRIMINAL ELE-
MENT. IF YA PUT
DA GOOD CONS
WIT DA BAD CONS
YA GIT TROUBLE...

"BUT IF YOUZE PUT
DA GOOD CONS WIT DA
GOOD CONS AN' DA BAD
CONS WIT DA BAD CONS
DEN YOUZE DON'T GET
NO TROUBLE CUZ YA
KIN KEEP YER EYES
ON ALL DA BAD
CONS AN' TAKE
NECESSARY AN' SUFF-
FISHUNT ACTION WHEN
YA GOTTA.

DEREFAW WE
ADVEEKATE A
MAXIMUM SECURITY
PRISON FOR ALL DA
BAD CONS WIT NO
POLITICIANS, LAWYERS,
OR VISITORS ALLOWED
INSIDE TO STIR UP
TROUBLE AN' SAUGGLE
IN GUNS AN' UDDER
WEAPONS SO WE
DE GUARDS, WILL
BE SAFE FROM
MALISHUSS
MISCHIFF.

WE GOT DA
SPOT ALL
PICKED OUT.
A REAL
STOIDY
PIECE O'
CONSTRUC-
TION.
AND YOU
WANT TO
PUT THE
PRISON RIGHT
HERE IN NEW
YORK CITY?

DA STATCHOO
O' LIBBIDY.
LOCK 'EM UP,
TROW AWAY DE
KEY, AN' SHOOT DE
FOIST GUY DAT
MOVES.



MCGILL BLOOD
DRIVE '71
OCT 20—27
UNION
BALLROOM

if you can...
you must

TODAY

**WOMEN'S INTERCOLLE-
GIATE VOLLEYBALL:** Tryouts
for team; practices on Monday
and Thursday. Sir Arthur Currie
Gym, 7:30.

HILLEL: Israeli dancing instruc-
tion. All welcome. 8:30. Also, the
first on an interesting series of
lectures beginning tonight.
Rabbi Kaufman, 8 pm. Hillel
House, 3460 Stanley.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Au-
ditions for 3 musical comedies.
Technicians and operatic voice
parts sign up. Experience not
necessary. Union B 23-24, 5:30-
8:30.

**WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL
SWIMMING:** Swim marathon.
Get a sponsor to pay per lap
swum. Oct 18 to Oct 30. Currie
or RVC pools.

**AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
VA2UN:** Meeting for all mem-
bers and anyone interested.
Union 401, 1 pm.

HISTORY DEPT: Prof. Jeffrey
talks about "Crime and Crimi-
nality in 18th century Paris".
Leacock 219, 4 pm.

**DELTA GAMMA WOMEN'S
FRAT:** All girls invited to drop in
between 10 am and 9 pm for
coffee. Lunch 12-2:30, dinner 6-
7:30. Film: "Prudence and Her
Pureheart". 625 Milton. Apt 202.

**CHINESE STUDENTS SO-
CIETY:** Football practice. All
encouraged to participate.
Lower Campus, 5 pm.

**MILTON PARK CITIZENS
COMMITTEE:** Regular meeting
to discuss participation and
control of Milton Park commu-
nity. Students welcome. Univer-
sity Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain.
8 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Guys
needed from all faculties. Inter-
views today. Union 414, 11-4.

CAMERA CLUB: Memberships
taken tomorrow. \$5. Union B 48.
9-10 am.

ROUGH SUMMER?

Selling Canada Savings
Bonds is Easy and Pays
Well. Campaign ends Mid-
November.
CONTACT:
Bob Lissner: 861-9811

SOVIET JEWRY

Mass demonstration in Ottawa Re: Kosygin's visit
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19
Buses to Ottawa will be leaving from
the following shopping centers at 10:00 AM

Cote St. Luc
Van Horne
Wilderton
Norgate
(for further info call 845-9105)

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

WANT AN "OLD MCGILL"?

WANT A "STUDENT
INFORMATION CENTRE"?

We are in urgent need of people to fill up the following posi-
tions:

Editor of McGill Annual

Chairman of Student Information Center

Application forms are available at the Students' Council of-
fice in the University Centre. Deadline for submitting applica-
tions is Thursday, October 21, 1971

Jimmy Chang
Executive Applications



McGILL DAILY

The *McGill Daily* is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal 112. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The *McGill Daily* is a sustaining subscriber of l'Agence Presse Libre du Québec, a subscriber to Liberation News Service and a member of Canadian University Press. Editorial offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Editor: **Tom Sorell**
Advertising Manager: **Victor Loewy**

4000 . . .

Continued from page 1

advance and not interfering with the marchers in any way.

There was more window-breaking as the marchers entered the business district. Several windows of the Royal Bank at the corner of Ste-Catherine and St-Denis were smashed. Bottles were thrown at the Power Corporation-connected Voyageur-Colonial bus terminal, and more windows were broken at the Hydro Québec building on Dorchester.

The building is Robert Bourassa's Montreal Headquarters.

The marchers massed in front of the building and listened to various speakers. Michel Chartrand spoke sympathetically of the FCDLF's position, and mentioned only in passing the possibility of action based on other than linguistic considerations. Pierre Bourgault spoke on behalf of the Parti Québécois in support of the FCDLF, as did Alan Beiner, of the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes.

These speeches were received with little enthusiasm by the crowd, made up mostly of high school and university students. Robert Lemieux's remarks, which suggested that

the Front Commun's efforts were misdirected, were comparatively well-received.

Raymond Lemieux was the final speaker. He said he hoped that those present would turn out for future demonstrations, and then announced that the crowd should disperse.

Not all the demonstrators took Lemieux's advice, however. About 1,000 marchers broke through a police barricade, and moved south on St-Urbain St. in an attempt to reach the Power Corporation-owned La Presse building. A squad of police tried to prevent the marchers from getting through to Craig St. The demonstrators responded by ripping out fences from a Trans-Canada Highway construction site to build a barricade between them and the police.

Another squad began to move in from the east. The demonstrators placed a car in the middle of the road as a barricade, and built fires in trash cans. More police moved in from the west, hoping to encircle the demonstrators, who began to throw rocks and debris from the construction site.

By this time, many of the demonstrators were simply milling around, watching the police and waiting to see what would happen. As the police, mounted on motorcycles, began to close in, most of the demonstrators fled. The riot police then subdued the remaining demonstrators.

An estimated 20 arrests were made, but the Montreal police, contacted Sunday by the *Daily*, said they "didn't know" who they were, or what charges, if any, had been laid against them.

WASHINGTON (LNS) A strategy for fighting guerrilla war in foreign countries friendly to the United States is being pushed by officials here who have become disenchanted with the results of massive military power in Vietnam.

Both the Department of Defense and the State Department are asking for Congressional support to provide more training and equipment for domestic policemen in 25 countries in Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa.

If the present budget requests are met, aid to the National Police in Vietnam will be tripled next year and doubled in Thailand.

The strategy for countering insurgency through updated police forces was expressed by former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, in a recent speech at the International Police Training academy in Washington DC.

"The outstanding lesson of Vietnam is that we should never let another Vietnam-type situation arise again. We have learned the need for a strong police

intelligence organization to assist in identifying early the symptoms of an incipient subversive situation," he said.

In accordance with the Taylor doctrine, the Training Academy has instructed 3,500 foreign police officers from around the world since the program started in 1962.

Located in a former trolley-car barn at the foot of the Key Bridge in exclusive Georgetown, the spacious training academy is equipped with the most modern police equipment, including a pistol range, radio room, and movie theater.

Approximately 700 police officers, mostly from Latin America, are trained at the Academy each year. Operated by the Office of Public Safety, a division of the Agency for International Development (AID), the Academy relies on a staff of 26 police experts to teach the 16 week instruction courses.

Courses in the past have centered on such topics as highway safety, border control, and communication. More recently, additional emphasis is being placed on control of insurgency.

The Academy now lists courses in intelligence gathering,

riot control, and methods of apprehending subversives. The emergence of urban guerrillas, particularly in Latin America plus the limited results of military operations in catching anti-government groups in foreign countries have been factors in the new strategy.

"The well-trained local policeman living among the people can find out information and do more to catch guerrillas than a battalion of soldiers," says a spokesman for OPS.

Most of the foreign police officers trained at the Academy are sent back to their home countries with the mission of training other policemen. For example, the Academy has graduated 338 high-ranking Brazilian police officers who in turn have trained 55,000 officers and enlisted policemen in Brazil.

GERMAINE GREER

Germaine Greer will be speaking at McGill tonight at 8:15 in L132. There are no tickets left for the live lecture, however, it will be televised simultaneously to L26 and L219.

EUS ELECTIONS

LOWER YEAR COUNCIL

Candidates for President:

Vic Santangelo

Marc Whittemore

Candidates for Vice-President:

Reg Groome

Andy Tamas

All E1, E2 Engineers Vote

REFERENDUM

To approve or reject revised constitution as printed in Oct. 13 edition of "The Plumbers Pot", All Engineers Vote

WEDNESDAY

McCONNELL LOBBY

Blood drive begins

This year's annual blood drive will begin next week.

The campaign, jointly sponsored by the Students' Society and the Canadian Red Cross, will be held from Wednesday October 20 to Wednesday October 27 in the Union ballroom.

"We want to shift the emphasis away from entertainment, refreshments and frat type stunts to the importance of giving blood to save lives and onto community lines," said co-chairman Joe Jospe. This sentiment was echoed by his partner Larry Miller.

Refreshments will be available and Jean Beliveau will be on hand Friday, October 22. In addition, appearances will be made by Expo baseball players and folk and jazz musicians. This year's special feature will be Building Manager and Jazz musician Frank Costi and his saxophone.

So far the blood drive campaign has had excellent response with 250 volunteers coming out to help. The announced objective is 5000 pints but "we want to get as many donors, new and old as possible". Only 4300 pints were collected at last year's blood drive.

The opening day parade will begin at 12:30 and proceed through campus, and the opening ceremonies will be held at 1 pm in front of the Union, with distinguished McGill dignitaries and representatives of the Red Cross officiating.

"If you can—you must."

Students oppose demonstration

by sheldon goldfarb

A rally organized by the McGill Student Movement was denied use of a room in the Union Friday.

Permission to use a room was cancelled by Building Manager Frank Costi one hour before the rally was scheduled to start, because the Movement has no constitution and thus should have no right to a room. Organizers of the rally said that the real reason for denial of permission was that the Movement is progressive.

Deprived of a room, the organizers held the rally in the Union lobby.

The purpose of the rally was to support the national liberation struggle of the people of Quebec and to oppose the demonstration held Saturday by the Common Front for the Defence of the French Language.

Speakers at the rally said that Saturday's demonstration would undermine the unity of the people in their fight for a truly democratic Quebec.

The Saturday demonstration centred around the "language question as the starting point for total liberation" in an attempt to ensure that Quebec has a "French future". The demonstration was thus meant to encourage a fight over language.

Its other aim was to commemorate the anniversary of the War Measures Act.

Speakers at Friday's rally said that this emphasis on the language question would divide

the people and enable the ruling class to maintain its power.

As an example of the harmful effects of dividing people by language and nationality, speakers cited the St. Leonard crisis, in which two sections of the people (Italian-Canadians and French-Canadians) were pitted against each other.

Instead of dividing people by language and nationality, the speakers advocated building a broad front to fight for true democracy.

"Our enemy is not English-speaking people, but the American imperialists and their agents," said one speaker.

A pamphlet handed out at the rally further explained that "the question of language and cultural oppression cannot be solved without the working and oppressed people seizing political power . . . and building a genuinely independent and democratic Quebec."

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

FOR SALE

RACCOON COATS, used for men and women, \$45 up. All sizes, big selection 152 Prince Arthur East, 843-4000.

PLAY WHILE YOU RIDE. Touring bike, classical guitar, both \$60. Phone Simon 484-6401.

FLEETWOOD PORTABLE STEREO, table model, Garrard turntable. New cartridge. Separate speaker cabinets — 2 speakers per cabinet, perfect condition. Evenings 731-7151, 731-0645.

ALLAIS MAJOR COMPETITION SKIS — G.S. 215 cms — 2 seasons — call Jay 935-3660 after 6:00 P.M.

STEREO CASSETTE tapes. New, half price. Ram, Rod Stewart, Tapestry, "Who's Next" Lennon, etc. 486-0920 Norman 487-2949 Alan, 6 PM-10 PM.

T.V. GENERAL ELECTRIC 25", screen \$65, good deal. Dave 626-5954 after 6.

SKIS, Kastle metal-nevada tod, marker rotamat heel, year old \$70. Dave 626-5954 after 6.

HOUSING

U.S. IMMIGRANT, 27, working, needs place to live with French-speaking person(s) to help learn French. Prefer western section, 489-3249 Hank.

S.V.P. Mature female student to share 4 1/2 apartment on Durocher. Considerate, Zany streak an asset. Rent \$80.00. Call 845-4574.

BRIGHT BASEMENT studio apartment. Westmount near bus. \$20 weekly. Private entrance, lavatory, Kitchen and laundry privileges. Semi-private bath-shower. 342-5241.

SUBLET: \$90 monthly, 2 1/2, unfurnished. Mountain and Maisonneuve area. Available immediately. Call 487-2742.

PRIVATE BATHROOM bedroom, ride McGill. Use kitchen piano etc. \$70. Less with baby sitting. Free if mind baby mornings. Cote St. Luc, 489-6216.

LORNE AVENUE, 1 1/2 furnished apartment to sublet until September, modern building, immediate occupancy, \$95. October rent already paid. 844-4600 until 4.

ALYMER 3556 Rooms near McGill University with sink, stove, refrigerator, linen supply \$16.00, \$18.00 weekly, \$20.00 double, 849-4887.

NEEDED 3RD GIRL to share apt. in student co-op-corner Sherbrooke & Durocher. Rent \$60/month. own room, furnished. Call 849-4090 supertime.

MISCELLANEOUS

SKI AML, get yours for only \$6.75. Two days only, October 19, 20. Three locations Leacock, McIntyre, McConnell. \$1240.00 in savings.

TRUCK AND DRIVER for hire. Light hauling. Very reasonable. Love, Vern, 733-7015, 342-1901.

POMPIDOU COFFEE HOUSE — part-time waitress wanted, apply 1195 Crescent St., after 7:30 PM.

ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY, David Waines: The Palestinian Revolution, Re-Assessment. Leacock 219, at 7 PM.

M.O.C. open meeting. Important! Constitutional amendments. Slide show and refreshments. Tuesday, Oct. 19, 7:30 PM Union 123.124.

CAROL, when all is said and done, may we be able to say we've said and done everything. Happy anniversary, Bruce.

BALD? Buck-teeth? Remind people at Niagara falls when you talk? You could win the starry marr look-alike contest! Or a chewable log.

WANTED

CARTOONIST for soon-to-be published book. Have ideas, need drawing talent. Pay going rate. Call Margaret at 844-7144.

SOMEONE TO HELP English student understand short French Canadian Novel — intermediate level. Call 731-4164.

LOST

LOST WALLET McConnell engineering cafeteria, reward. Important documents. Phone 625-6452 after 5:00.

TYPING

PROFESSIONAL TYPING SERVICE. Speed and accuracy guaranteed. Manuscripts, letters, and all student work-term papers; theses, stencils, notes. 486-7755.

HILLER HOUSE

Tues., Oct. 19
for
Mass Demonstration in Ottawa
for

SOVIET JEWRY

Buses to Ottawa will be leaving from the Van Horne Shopping Centre at 10:00 A.M. (Buses will also leave from the following Shopping Centres:

Cote St. Luc
Wilderton
Normandy

For further info. call 845-9171



Graduate study in Business Administration

University of Toronto School of Business

Ph.D. in Business Administration
Master of Business Administration

Programs in Accounting, Business Economics, Finance, Industrial Relations, Management Science, Marketing, Personnel and Organizational Behaviour, plus Interdisciplinary Programs. Financial assistance available.

A faculty representative will visit the campus to talk to prospective students on October 20.

Appointments can be arranged through your campus Placement Office.

Andrew Phillips

Concordia: Stopped?

After over three years of struggle against the proposed destruction of the Quartier Ste. Famille by a giant high-rise development project, the Milton-Park Citizens' Committee believes it has won the fight to "Stop Concordia."

The Committee, formed August, 1968, when the intended project first became public knowledge, has fought Concordia Estates Ltd.'s plan which would have resulted in the demolition of a six-block area bounded by Hutchison, Pine, Ste. Famille, and Milton. The company planned to replace the present buildings with high-rise apartment blocks, a hotel, and a shopping concourse, to be known as "Cité Concordia."

The Milton-Park area at the moment provides the only good low-cost housing near the centre of the city. The results of Concordia's action would have been total disruption of the community and the displacement of its low-income, multi-ethnic population. All this, of course, without any participation of, or consultation with, the area's residents.

The Committee's conviction that the project will not be carried out after all comes from Concordia's continual postponement of the initial phase of construction. The company has announced a starting date no less than seven times. When it failed to meet its deadlines last November and April, the Committee's bulletin, *Bulldozer*, appeared with the headline, "Concordia is Stopped!"

David Williams, Associate Chairman of the McGill Department of English and a Committee member who lives on Ste. Famille, says "Since then we have much more concrete information that they're stopped." The Committee has received "inside information" in the form of what member Brian Knight calls "esoteric notes" from present and former employees of Concordia, confirming their suspicions.

It seems that the company's basic problem is that it does not have the necessary millions to carry through its grandiose schemes. Concordia is just a holding company and, although it has increased its control over the property in the six-block area to about 97% since 1961 (by becoming the only buyer on the market and forcing sellers to accede to its offers), it cannot begin actual demolition until it has raised enough money both to repay its financial backers (primarily Great West Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg which is owned by Power Corporation, among others) and to pay construction costs.

Concordia seems to have been unable to find other investors for three main reasons:

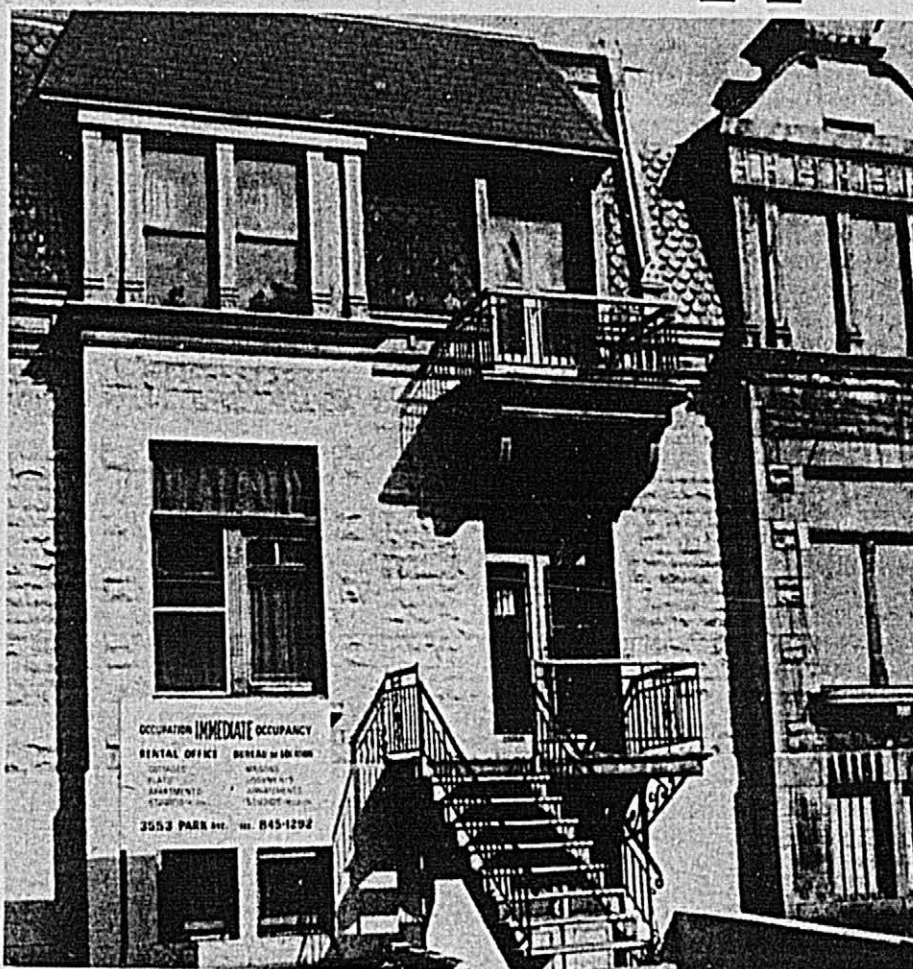
- The general situation of social and political unrest in Quebec coupled with the continent-wide recession of the last few years.

- Concordia's previous record in real estate development. The company's projected \$18 million building in Place du Portage, Hull, is a prime example of this. Concordia got as far as demolishing several buildings and persuading the city to close off a street and sell one city block. Excavation was started, then abandoned, and the property was finally expropriated by the Federal Government.

Concordia did manage to construct Place Bonaventure in Montreal, but ended up costing its backer, Great West Life, something in the vicinity of \$80 million. Six months ago, Place Bonaventure came under new management and Concordia lost all rights.

Notes David Williams, "What's interesting is finding out what Concordia has done successfully, and they haven't done anything successfully."

Actually, the company did manage to construct ten or fifteen duplexes in



The Concordia rental office.

Chateauguay without any major disasters, hardly a brilliant track record for a group looking for investment of around \$250 million (Concordia's own announced final price-tag for its completed project).

- Publicity and pressure by the Citizens' Committee has played a part, although it is hard to judge the extent of its effect. Committee organizer Sue Alward says, "Part of the reason (for Concordia being unable to attract investment) is when they went to get backing, we went there too."

When a company representative addressed an International Real Estate Federation convention in the Queen Elizabeth hotel last April, Committee members distributed pamphlets stressing citizen opposition to the proposed development and Concordia's previous record. Some of the delegates defended the group's right to present its position when a Montreal realtor called the pamphlets "garbage".

The May 1971 issue of *Bulldozer* noted, "Concordia still can't find the money they need. The Milton-Park Citizens' Committee has been showing financial people what Concordia's real position here is, and nobody trusts their plan to go through."

There aren't many places you can go to for \$250 million, and although Concordia has recently been foraging as far off as Switzerland (with the hope perhaps of outdistancing its reputation and the protests of Milton-Park residents), it has not been very successful.

The Committee still has at least two immediate goals in relation to Concordia. One is getting the company to publicly announce that it is not going ahead. Committee members differ on the importance of this goal, but Sue Alward says, "It's important for the community to know we've won the fight and not just leave it hanging."

Another goal is forcing Concordia to open the 255 housing units (out of about 1100 in the six-block area) which have been boarded up for more than a year. They were closed for demolition and have remained empty through all the postponements.

Another of the Committee's grievances is the closing of about 20 stores on Park between Pine and Milton, in the heart of the community. The Committee's last direct action was a protest and petition in response to this situation last June. The closure of the stores made things particularly difficult for old people who are now forced to walk much longer distances.

But if and when the entire Concordia project becomes just a bad memory, the Citizens' Committee will not have lost its *raison d'être*, which was described by member Patrick Barnard in a letter to the *Star*, July 4, 1969:

"Despite the public nature of the project and its vast implications, Concordia has accumulated property and proceeded to plan in a completely private and exclusive manner."

"Not only are their basic intentions undisclosed, but they have never acknowledged the right of the community to significantly criticize — ie. to change — what they think of as their plan."

"The citizens' committee, however, is attempting to establish the basic right involved here: the right of a community to determine its own needs, to exist as a human group."

Control of their immediate environment is the main goal of the Committee members, although they are unsure of how this can be best achieved. David Williams notes that, after years of poor property maintenance, Concordia has been recently undertaking "more major repairs than I've ever seen before"; Williams speculated that this could mean Concordia is trying to arrest disintegration of the buildings in order to obtain a higher resale price.

If the properties do come on the market, the Committee, which is organized as a non-profit corporation, may purchase them with low-interest mortgages from the Quebec Housing Corporation or the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This plan has been declared economically feasible by the QHC. Another possibility would be public ownership with community management.

The Committee's present activities in-

clude a two-year "ever-evolving" plan for the Milton-Park area, developed by the residents to accord with their needs and desires, and utilizing the resources of the McGill School of Architecture's Community Design Workshop.

Emphasis is placed on flexibility, as the feeling is that a set and rigid Committee plan would be little better than a Concordia-style one.

During the two-year period, the Committee hopes to develop smaller, individually-funded projects. These will likely be along the lines of projects successfully carried out by the Committee during its anti-Concordia fight. The projects include:

- The *Bulldozer* newsletter and the regular Tuesday night meetings to develop participation and interest in community affairs.

- A Family Clinic operating in the University Settlement on St. Urbain since the beginning of this year, which "functions mainly as a screening center for medical, economic, and social problems."

- A food co-operative to aid low-income residents.

- A community workshop, opened in April, 1971, with various arts and crafts facilities.

- An "Inner-City Youth Project", which encourages teenagers to use their initiative in obtaining facilities for community use. Participants "learn to look upon this community and all the resources in it as their own and to demand the right to use them."

At least two questions are raised by the apparent defeat of Concordia:

First, was it actually the Committee which stopped Concordia, and not other social and financial factors? This in turn raises the question of how vulnerable large corporations and the various levels of government are to citizen pressure and bad publicity. The Committee itself is not agreed on this point; while David Williams, referring to government and capital, says "Nowadays I think they are very much", Brian Knight is not as sure: "They tread fairly cautiously but if they're in a power situation like Drapeau they don't give a damn."

It seems unlikely that the Committee's activities were the decisive factor. The destruction of homes in Lower Westmount to make way for the Trans-Canada Highway despite vigorous public opposition demonstrates that governments, at least, can choose when to heed the voice of the people. The Committee was probably the straw that broke the camel's back, and Concordia seems to have been a pretty weak camel.

Perhaps the most important question arising from the entire episode involves the overall significance of local community action like that in the Milton-Park area in the context of the Quebec and Canadian societies as a whole. Even if the Committee succeeds in obtaining decent housing for poor people in the neighborhood, these residents are still poor and suffer all kinds of indignities and handicaps that no local organization can hope to solve. The Committee recognizes this problem. Its answer:

"The housing crisis and the other symptoms of something being basically wrong in our society will not, of course, be solved by Milton-Park. But this could be a small step toward sanity. We are trying to preserve a community. We are accepting responsibility for our environment. We are asserting that city life should mean human life. We believe our community is of special value to Montreal because ours is not a ghetto of the rich, nor a ghetto of the poor; Quartier Ste. Famille is home to many kinds of people. We refuse to be tucked into human filing cabinets."

Arnold Bennett

The people organize themselves

Back in the eighteenth century most of the Enlightened people in Europe looked up to England as the bastion of liberty in a world of absolutism. Every high school student knows how Montesquieu waxed ecstatic about constitutional monarchy, checks and balances, and all the other catchwords of bourgeois political theosophy.

But even in the eighteenth century there were a few oddballs who looked a bit further ahead than the next "glorious revolution." The most famous of them was Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Rousseau, with remarkable perspicacity for his day and age, pointed out the major flaw in parliamentary systems. He used to say that once every seven years the British chose their representatives and were free men; the rest of the time they were slaves.

For the next two centuries liberals, radicals and social democrats tried to find ways to make elected representatives more responsible to the people. They broadened the franchise. They redrew riding boundaries. They paid representatives so that working people would not lose out financially by running for public office.

Naturally those who actually held power in society, first the feudal aristocracy and after them the capitalist, fought all these "radical" innovations to the bitter end. In some countries, such as Czarist Russia, they kept the lid on the reformist tea kettle so successfully that the forces of revolution engulfed them all at once. (As Dick Gregory says, "that tea kettle's got to blow.")

But in other countries, especially those dominated by capitalist interests, it really made no difference whether the electoral reformers won or not. The people with the money put it to work for them. They contributed heavily to "safe" political parties. The parties, most of whose leading members came from the bourgeoisie, kept themselves in power by gerrymandering electoral districts, by patronage, by "flexibility," and by

This article is a further instalment in the McGill Daily Quebec Service documentation series.

David Miller Photocell

throwing an occasional reformist crust to the people, who were nonetheless effectively disenfranchised.

In "democratic" countries like Canada, the United States, Britain and France political parties alternated in power. If the people disliked the policies of the Conservatives or the Republicans, they could vote for the Liberals or the Democrats or even for Labour. It would make no difference. Possibly the new government might even fulfill its election promises and institute relatively sweeping reforms, but like their predecessors in office they would be bound by the exigencies of a "free enterprise" system.

The reason that no government can truthfully claim to represent the electorate is that all governments have bureaucratic structures separating them from the people.

The Québécois have never trusted centralizers and bureaucrats. Before the British Conquest colonial administrators who tried to maintain a fur trade monopoly, collect taxes, or force young men to marry and settle down to farming found the people very uncooperative. After the Conquest the habitant had even less reason to knuckle under to a government which often was seeking to destroy his culture and exploit his labour. In 1841 Quebec was forced into an unholy union with English Canada. In 1867 the unholy union was replaced by a centralized federal system which ironically bore the name Confederation. Quebec has not always demanded independence, but it has always demanded autonomy.

Bourgeois politicians have played up to this demand for autonomy, but it has never meant that the electorate controlled its representatives or that it was free from bureaucracy. Workers are still exploited or unemployed. Bureaucrats still look upon welfare recipients as a lower form of life. Municipal and provincial governments are still prone to making arbitrary decisions about the location of a new highway or housing development without consulting the people whose neighbourhood such projects would affect.

Most of Quebec's urban workers live in

Montreal. Urbanization and industrialization only began in Quebec a few decades ago and the demoralizing effect of the transition from rural to urban life still shows itself among the inhabitants of the low income districts of St-Jacques, St-Henri, Maisonneuve and St-Anne. These areas are still the prime source of cheap labor and workers living there are often the first to be laid off when profits are at stake. Most of these people are welfare recipients in a bourgeois society which damns the poor as 'lazy' while failing to provide them with decent jobs. They are tenants living in poor but cheap housing which is liable to be torn down to make way for highrises like the Concordia Estates development or access ramps to the Trans-Canada Highway.

But until recently most of Quebec's urban proletariat was inactive. Knowing that they could accomplish little or nothing through electoral politics, they abstained from voting, or voted for the most nationalistic candidate, hoping to at least protect themselves from English oppression, or voted for a candidate they knew personally, who would attract some crumbs of patronage to his district. Insofar as municipal politics were concerned, those who did not own property, or about 80 per cent of the people of Montreal, were totally disenfranchised until the 1970 election. And in 1970, panicked by the War Measures Act and by charges of "fétichisme" levelled at the municipal opposition party, FRAP, many low-income people stayed away from the polls and let Jean Drapeau's Civic Party sweep to victory.

Drapeau has held power in Montreal continuously since 1960. When he was first elected he promised to root out corruption and provide efficient administration, and to some degree he has kept those promises. But Drapeau, like all right-wing reformers, has a strong authoritarian streak. City Council, now totally dominated by the Civic Party, virtually rubber stamps his policies.

Party members are hand-picked by Drapeau and must pay \$2,000 into the party treasury. Drapeau, who is rather apt with euphemisms, told *Le Devoir* in 1968 that "without party discipline there is no

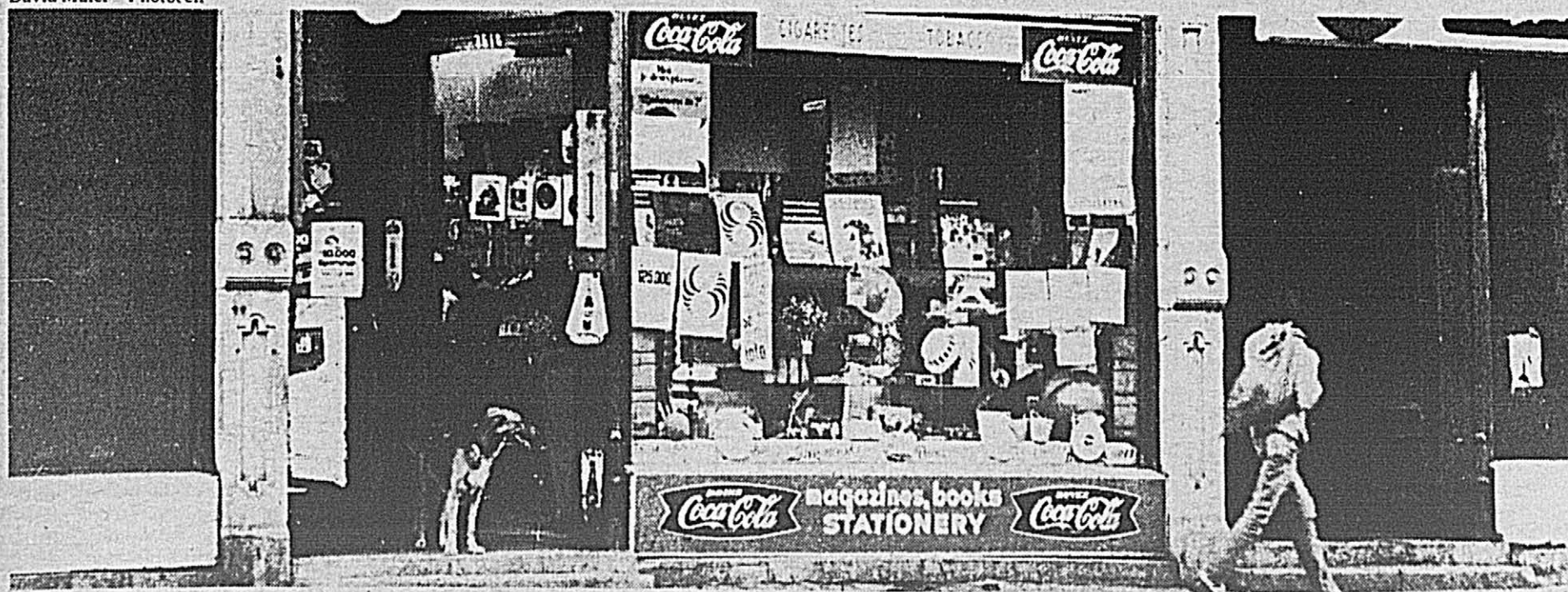
party". But City Hall tends to conceal information even from city councillors and to reveal only what can be considered 'good publicity'. It always comes down to the well-worn but true argument that the Drapeau administration has added to the prestige of Montreal through projects such as Place Ville Marie, the Metro, Expo 67, major-league baseball and the Olympics, but has neglected good low-cost housing and health as well as recreational and cultural facilities for deprived areas. It is fairly well known that the City has tried to sweep these problems under the carpet. In 1967 it erected pretty, pastel fences to hide the less attractive areas of the city from tourists. Angry citizens defaced the facades with slogans like "visitez les slums".

The ancient Roman aristocracy used to appease the masses with bread and circuses. With Drapeau the emphasis on the circuses has effectively worked to the exclusion of almost all other priorities.

The people who scrawled "visitez les slums" on Drapeau's fences showed signs of a new political consciousness in part the product of social 'animation' actions taken by radical social workers and trade unionists in working-class districts.

In 1962 the first study of living conditions in a Montreal neighborhood was conducted in the economically depressed downtown area of St-Henri. It led to the formation of Projet St-Henri which was set up to unite citizens to act for the improvement of their neighborhood as well as the creation of a new leadership drawn from the workers of St-Henri. From his experiences on the project Michel Blondin, a Université de Montréal social worker was able to elaborate a theory of social animation which he published in 1968. According to the theory social animators together with residents would set up a citizen's committee. Through the committee they would stimulate the other people in the neighborhood into questioning their political situation. Meanwhile the committee would set up community clinics, day-care centres, employment referral services.

Some of the early social animators,



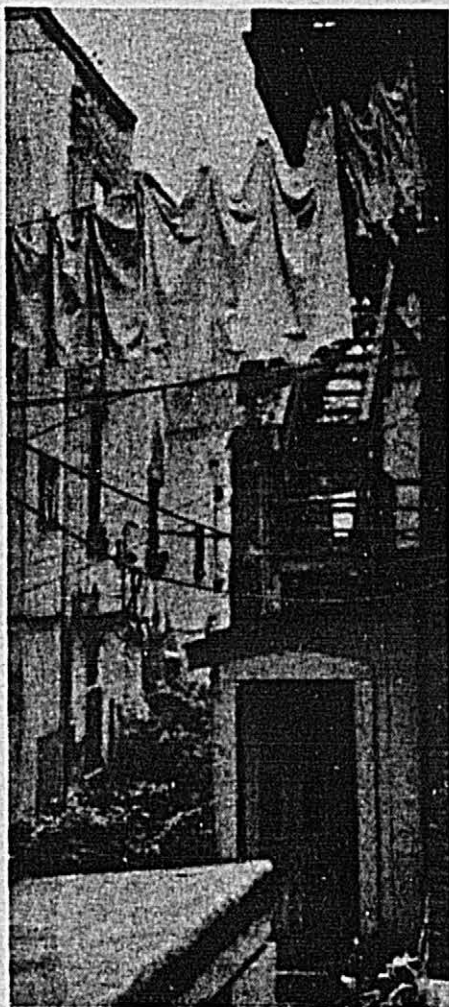
particularly in St-Henri, were members of the *Travailleurs Etudiants du Quebec* and the *Company of Young Canadians*. The committees they set up, with a head start over those in other neighborhoods, are the most left-wing. In 1966 the Liberal Lesage government cut off subsidies to TEQ because of its radicalism, while the Canadian government set up the CYC. But the CYC volunteers in Quebec found themselves in direct conflict with the Drapeau administration, which, not surprisingly, was hostile to the citizens' committees. The volunteers engaged in agitation. They protested the non-consultation of the residents of Little Burgundy on an urban renewal project. They opposed higher subway fares. They tried to block attempts to construct a hospital in Ville Emard rather than in St-Henri, where it was more needed. A few CYC volunteers were involved in French unilingualist demonstrations like *Operation McGill* and *St. Leonard*.

In the autumn of 1969, Montreal Executive Committee Chairman Lucien Saulnier accused the CYC of subversive activities. As a result, the federal government cracked down and imposed bureaucratic controls, effectively bringing the CYC's radical period to an end.

St-Henri was not the only neighborhood in Montreal to experience an awakening of political consciousness. The *Mercier Citizens' Committee*, formed in 1967, was composed of welfare recipients who wanted an overhaul of welfare legislation. In 1969 the *Mercier* committee participated in *Operation Alarme*, protesting student unemployment. They held hunger strikes, and demonstrated at the Department of Manpower and Montreal City Hall. Meanwhile 30 demonstrators marched to Quebec to disprove the bourgeois notion that the poor are poor because of laziness. Mayor Drapeau, unresponsive to the workers' grievances, refused to meet the leaders of *Operation Alarme*. The *Mercier* committee suffered a serious setback after Saulnier's attack on the CYC. A large minority of its members left, fearing the "subversive" label that had been fixed on it. But those who remained, succeeded in uniting workers and welfare recipients who had previously distrusted each other.

In October, 1968, a citizens' committee in the St-Jacques district established its own cooperative clinic with free drugs and dental services. The City had refused to set up a clinic on the grounds that there were enough hospitals in the area already.

The St-Jacques Clinic is financed by private donations and by \$2.00 dues from clients, all of whom must be members of the citizens' committee. In order to conserve its independence it refuses to accept any gifts from the pharmaceutical industry and has even condemned the industry for its high prices. The Clinic opposed Quebec Medicare on the grounds that it would entail centralization. They believe that the direction of the Clinic should be left in the hands of those who benefit from its services.



The *Milton-Park Citizens' Committee* was formed in July 1968, to combat a redevelopment project, planned by the *Concordia Estates* real estate conglomerate, which intended to tear down six blocks of low-cost housing, still in relatively good condition, and replace them with a high-rise (and mainly high rent) project. *Concordia* had a good public relations staff, and many of its directors were former leftists of the 1930's variety, with a "social conscience". Like good liberals they relocated the 255 families displaced in 1970 by Phase 1 of the project and promised low-rent housing within the finished complex. But *Milton-Park* demanded the right of residents to have a voice in the planning of their neighborhood.

Through the "Stop *Concordia*" campaign the *Milton-Park Citizens' Committee* aimed at unifying and mobilizing the community. It set up two day-care centres, set up "mini-parks" in lanes and alleys, and established a free family clinic. The clinic is geared toward people who cannot afford to take time off from work to seek medical treatment or who are inhibited by the institutionalized atmosphere of a hospital.

The *Confederation of National Trade Unions* began to take an active part in the encouragement of citizens' committees in October, 1968. The CNTU's Central Committee on Political Action advocated the establishment of CAPs (political action committees) which would have a trade union base, serve the workers, and concentrate on neighborhood, municipal, and school board problems. The CAPs were to assist in unionization, help the unemployed, and set up co-operatives. In 1970 the CNTU went a step farther and called for a "second front" of political action, arguing that unionized workers lose through the rising cost of living what they gain through negotiated pay increases.

In March 1970, advocates of the "second front" drafted the constitution of a new political party, the *Front d'action politique*, or FRAP. FRAP had hopes of becoming more than a federation of neighborhood CAPs. It even aimed beyond coming to power in Montreal. It predicted that eventually its ideals of

decentralized participatory democracy and government for and by the workers would spread throughout Quebec, and that it would emerge as a powerful left-wing movement in opposition to the established parties. But FRAP's immediate intention was to combat the Drapeau administration in the municipal elections to be held in October.

In August the first FRAP congress elected a president, Paul Cliche, head of the CNTU's political action department. The congress also drafted 23 resolutions for the transfer of the control of social services to the people of the neighborhoods. FRAP outlined a program on four main fronts: labour, housing, education, and consumer cooperatives. It promised that its candidates would act only as the spokesmen of their neighborhood CAPs. The great electoral experiment built up steam, cruised euphorically through September on the crest of a wave of popularity, and was dashed to pieces by the October crisis.

The October crisis and War Measures split FRAP wide open. First there was the problem of what position to take on the FLQ. The FLQ manifesto, after all, said little more than what other left-wing nationalist groups had been saying for years. The radical elements in FRAP condemned the leadership for being wishy-washy, while Drapeau and his allies took every opportunity to smear FRAP as subversive. The War Measures Act provided the Montreal police with a golden opportunity to suppress opposition to Drapeau. Two FRAP candidates were arrested, held incommunicado and released without charge shortly before the municipal elections. By promoting public paranoia in the crisis and then by cashing in on it, Drapeau won easily and the Civic Party swept every council seat, even though FRAP picked up 17 per cent of the popular vote.

But the election defeat effectively killed FRAP. Paul Cliche, who had supported the FLQ manifesto while condemning terrorism, was purged by the radical wing of the party. Party radicals accused Cliche of using the issue of terrorism to distract attention from his moves to consolidate the power of the union-based elements in the party at the expense of the community groups and citizens' committees.

Finally, at FRAP's second congress in March 1971, electoralism was scrapped completely by delegates whose trade



union composition was considerably lower than it had been in August 1970. In order to prevent elitism, the posts of president and vice-president were abolished. FRAP in effect disintegrated into its component neighborhood organizations.

Meanwhile other citizens' groups were uniting for common action. In November 1970, shortly after the implementation of Medicare in Quebec, 17 citizens' committees banded together to form the *Greater Montreal Anti-Poverty Co-ordinating Committee* (GMAPCC). They appointed a Task Force for Low-Cost Medication to protest current methods of dispensing drugs to low-income people, welfare recipients, and old-age pensioners. Prior to Medicare hospitals had provided free medication to welfare recipients but this service had been curtailed when the government ceased to underwrite debts in hospital dispensaries.

In January 1971, 14 organizations formed a common front to fight the Quebec government's proposed route for the *Trans-Canada Highway*.

And in the same month the first *Canadian Poor People's Conference* drew over 500 delegates to Toronto. They discussed unemployment, attacked the Trudeau government's economic policies and formed a national committee with representatives from each province. There were over 30 groups from Quebec represented at the conference, including most of the English-speaking committees as well as key French groups from St-Henri, Little Burgundy, Quebec City, and even from small towns like St. Zotique. Politicians, bureaucrats and welfare professionals were specifically barred. The tone of the conference was definitely not radical. But the meeting demonstrated dramatically that poor people in Canada and Quebec had developed a political consciousness, that they knew their strength, and that no petty bureaucrats were going to push them around any more.

by arnold bennett

University strikes gain support

The luminaries of Quebec radicalism assembled last night at the Bibliothèque Nationale to discuss the strikes at the Université du Québec and the Université de Montréal. And labour leader Michel Chartrand, as usual, was in the thick of the heated debate on the role of the university in social conflicts.

Chartrand and Quebec New Democratic Party leader Raymond Laliberte called upon the striking UQAM faculty members to transcend the confines of a labour dispute and involve themselves in political action.

As Laliberte, formerly president of the Corporation des Enseignants du Québec, pointed out, "the mistake we made in the CEQ was not doing this." He was referring to the teachers' strike of 1966, which was crushed by a government injunction. Laliberte added that unless the UQAM struggle had a political dimension, the professors would be no different from striking policemen, firemen and doctors, all of whom acted selfishly and did not ask for solidarity.

Michel Chartrand began his oration by declaring that "the university is the avant-garde of society." But he spent most of his time castigating the university community for not serving the Quebec people.

He was especially critical of some conservative professors at the Université de Montréal, who have recently complained about the length of the strike by office and lab workers there. The strike is entering its third week.

"The Quiet Revolution was made by workers who were on strike for months at places like Asbestos," declared Chartrand. "not by university types who went into the Liberal Party or the PQ."

The fiery labour leader also lashed out at a statement by Leo Roback, a professor of industrial relations at the U. de M., who maintained the virtue of operating by "the rules of the game" in labour disputes.

Chartrand held up the example of the locked-out *La Presse* workers and the laid-off Lapalme drivers. "If the rules of the game are like that," he said, "we have to break them. We cannot operate by the rules of the game if we want to get rid of the present system."

There was considerable confusion about the target of Chartrand's attacks in the audience of 100 faculty members, students and workers. Many people mistakenly thought that Chartrand was criticizing the striking professors.

The Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec has repeatedly stressed the political nature of its conflict with the administration.

The basic contract issues at stake in the UQAM dispute are job definition, rates, union recognition and job security. But SPUQ spokesman Mario Dumais pointed out in response to questions by students that job security only holds when the competence of the professor is not called into question.

SPUQ is proposing an annual

evaluation of a professor's work throughout his career, even after he has obtained tenure. If he is a poor teacher he can be transferred into research or some other function.

"The professors themselves are proposing methods for self-criticism," maintained Dumais. "and a collective agreement will not close the doors to students when they want to evaluate professors."

Many of the speakers pointed out how the existing system uses professors to spread its values and produce specialized workers and administrators to serve the corporations.

Marie-Andrée Ferretti explained how professors could play a "revolutionary role." Research could be reoriented to "serve the people" rather than to develop technology for the maximization of profits of the capitalist system.

She said that researchers could "unmask the petite-bourgeoisie which seeks to identify its interests with those of the workers through the medium of nationalism."

Teachers can make links between theory and practice by showing their students how to apply Marxist principles to organizing the workers, according to Mrs. Ferretti. Professors can support strikers as they are doing at the U. de M. and point out concrete cases of exploitation.

Charles Lamontagne spoke for the Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, where negotiations

involve the same issues as those at UQAM but have only just been broken off by the union.

Professors in Chicoutimi earn ten per cent more than those in Montreal because working conditions are less attractive, or "maybe to prevent common action with UQAM."

No research is done at Chicoutimi, according to Lamontagne, and there are no courses in physics, chemistry, social sciences or political science because of a shortage of students in those departments. "The place is being run like a meat market," charged Lamontagne.

He said that courses at Chicoutimi are aimed at producing priests, *caisse populaire* directors, store managers and employees for the aluminum and pulp-and-paper companies in the region.

He maintains that the role of the university should not be to provide more qualified workers for private enterprise, but to produce people who will put the economic structure of the region into question. "But that goes against the aims of the government."

"You can't ask a university to take upon its shoulders the development of an entire region. That's the government's job."

"As long as the functionaries run the U. de Q. as an extension of the civil service," Lamontagne concluded, "it's not a university."

Standards which would probably be normalized include admission requirements, the credit system, and the quality of teaching and facilities.

The executive of CESAC, the Corporation of Business Administration and Commerce Students, agrees "in principle" that there should be greater coordination among faculties.

According to CESAC president Richard Sainte-Marie, "we don't want a heavy bureaucratic machinery on our heads."

"But we can't work out a position until we know what the government's position is."

CESAC aims at representing management students and conducting an exchange of information among faculties on the needs of the "working world" which would employ the students. It also wants to find out what is happening in Canadian universities in the management field, especially academically.

CESAC is investigating the qualitative needs of businesses, mainly through informal contacts like personal interviews. It wants to find out what they think of management graduates and whether they need highly specialized managers or "generalists."

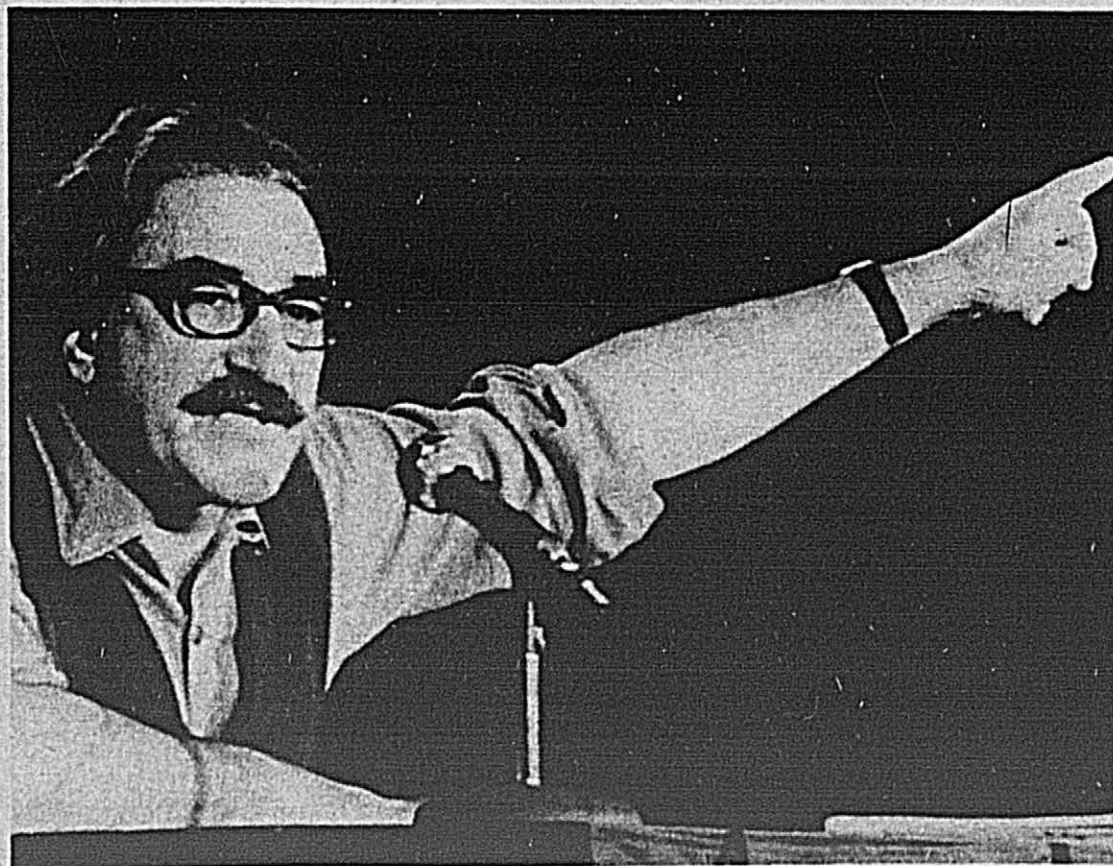
The Quebec government is conducting a survey on how many management graduates are needed, but this will take another two years at least. By that time, when one considers the vagaries of the business cycle, the results of the survey may be of little use to anyone.

But according to Sainte-Marie, the employment situation is far better for management students than for students in the nonprofessional faculties.

CESAC has also contacted Quebec labour unions, since management students believe that their role should no longer be confined to business administration. According to Sainte-Marie the purpose of management is to "coordinate human and technical resources."

He maintains that the only reason that the focus of the old commerce faculties was on business for so long was because business, rather than labour or government, had the most advanced organization.

The response of the unions to CESAC's overtures has been negative, however. "We want to convince them that they're wrong," says Sainte-Marie.



LABOR LEADER Michel Chartrand was among the speakers at a teach-in yesterday on the Université du Québec and the Université de Montréal strikes. The teach-in was held at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

daily photo by harold rosenberg

by arnold bennett

CESAC meets

Management student representatives from five Quebec universities met yesterday at McGill to consider proposals it might make to the Quebec government.

The Department of Education will soon begin a study on management and commerce faculties, with the intention of establishing norms for all faculties in Quebec. It has already covered the applied sciences, medical sciences and teaching.

DEPARTEMENT DE FRANCAIS

Elections des représentants-étudiants (General-Major-Honors) dans les comités des études sous-graduées et de coordination.

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McGill Debating Union

presents

GERMAINE GREER

in an open lecture on "The Female Eunuch"

Tuesday, October 19, 1 P.M. Union Ballroom



MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL SWIM MEET

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 7:30 p.m.
CURRIE GYM POOL

EVENTS

50 yd. Breaststroke	200 yd. Medley Relay
50 yd. Backstroke	100 yd. Individual Medley
50 yd. Freestyle	25 yd. Butterfly
100 yd. Freestyle	25 yd. Breaststroke
25 yd. Backstroke	50 yd. Butterfly
200 yd. Freestyle Relay	

ENTRIES will be accepted at the Intramural Office until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 21. All Male Students are eligible except Varsity Swim Team Members.

ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY

presents

DAVID WAINES

"The Palestinian Revolution:
Re-assessment"

Tuesday, Oct. 19th, Leacock 219, 7 P.M.

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288-1818

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION

All polls are open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. unless otherwise indicated. All students may vote for Vice-President (Internal). Only P & OT students may vote for P & OT Council Rep (and only at the Arts, Leacock, Union and McIntyre polls).

1 Arts Building	7 Physical Sciences Centre
2 Leacock	8 Education
3 Union	9 Law (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.)
4 Stewart (south level)	10 Wilson Hall
5 McIntyre	11 Strathcona (12 - 2 p.m.)
6 McConnell Engineering Building	12 Bishop Mountain Hall (12 - 2 p.m.)

Ashley F. Hilliard
Chief Returning Officer

OCTOBER 20TH, 1971

"... there is no career that can match business in diversity of intellectual interest... A vigorous, free society calls for the highest type of business leadership..."

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

invites you to meet with its Admissions Representative, Mr. Thomas N. Edmonds, Assistant Director of Admissions on Monday, November 1, 1971, to discuss the Stanford M.B.A. and Ph.D. Programs in Business Administration. Appointments to meet with Mr. Edmonds may be made through Canada Manpower Centre-McGill.

The M.B.A. Program is a two-year general management course particularly designed for students who have majored in liberal arts, humanities, science, and engineering. The purpose of the Doctoral Program is to train scholars for the stimulating challenge open to business educators, researchers, and innovators.



MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL ICE HOCKEY

Interested? Below are the dates and times for the official team try-outs for your faculty.

Monday, October 18	5:15 p.m. - Dentistry
	9:30 p.m. - Law
Tuesday, October 19	5:15 p.m. - Education
	8:15 p.m. - Medicine
	9:15 p.m. - Grad. Studies
Wednesday, October 20	1:00 p.m. - Management
Thursday, October 21	1:00 p.m. - Arts
	8:15 p.m. - Architecture
	9:15 p.m. - Science
Friday, October 22	5:15 p.m. - Engineering
Bring your own skates and sticks to the Winter Stadium.	
Inter Residence hockey practice times:	
Tuesday, October 19	10:30 p.m. - Gardner Hall
Thursday, October 21	10:30 p.m. - Molson Hall
Tuesday, October 26	10:30 p.m. - Douglas Hall
Thursday, October 28	10:30 p.m. - McConnell Hall

Monday, Oct. 18th
8:15 p.m.
Leacock 132

Germaine Greer
No tickets left

Tuesday, Oct. 19th
9:30 - 4:00
Redpath Hall
Tickets free
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3587 University St.

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with guest panelists from
the fields of communications,
culture and the community.

Panelists will include
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Mairuth Haas
Terry Lightman
Hanna Lambek
Sheila Goldbloom
Bissera Anderson
Louise Stuart

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION
392-5491



by don quixote and sancho

Intramural football

Now that the intramural football season is in midstream with the action fluid, last week's computer rankings of the teams in Divisions I and II are being put to the test.

In the first important encounter of the season our computer must have blown a fust when the *Joke Squad* elevated themselves temporarily into first place on a well-earned victory over the defending champion *Talbotians*. In the last few minutes of the game when the score was 1-0 Irwin Goldstein, a recruit from Brown University, caught a diving touchdown pass to insure the win. The *Joke Squad* is a balanced team with Hugh Dildesley, Bob Thompson, and Jack Glay moving the offence vigorously, and Andre Gervais and Hank Duff stalwarts on defence.

Not the least bit affected by this upset, our computer not only is adhering to its previous predictions, but is now revealing those of Divisions III and IV. In the former our computer has two clubs, the *Flying Circus* and the *Imports*, both finishing the season undefeated; the *Flying Circus*, however, has been awarded first place on point spread. They are a spirited bunch whose quarterback Les Eisner can develop into one of the best signal callers in the league. The *Imports* are composed mainly of Loyola graduates and have Mike Berati as anchor-man and fleet Nick Slivatelli as his primary receiver. Our computer then predicts three teams finishing with identical 2-2 records. However, on point spread, it has *Biochem*, *Architects*, and *Les Animaux* finishing in that order.

Biochem is led by the fine arm of Irwin Worshell and the sure hands of Manny Faust and Grant McFayden. Peter Naylor, last year's all star quarterback of intramurals, is the key to the *Architect's* attack.

Section I	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Plumbers	3	2	1	0	4
Beaver Shooters	1	1	0	0	2
Med IIA	1	1	0	0	2
Spartans	1	1	0	0	2
Med III	2	0	1	1	1
Law I	2	0	1	1	1
Mother Truckers	2	0	0	2	0

Section II	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Joke Squad	2	2	0	0	4
Talbotians	3	2	1	0	4
Med IA	1	1	0	0	2
Subpoenas	2	1	1	0	2
Nads	2	1	1	0	2
Da Beeg Team	2	0	2	0	0
Morticians	2	0	2	0	0

Section III	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Imports	3	3	0	0	6
Flying Circus	2	2	0	0	4
Architects	3	2	1	0	4
BioChem	2	1	1	0	2
Les Animaux	3	1	2	0	2
Med IB	3	0	3	0	0
Malocclusions	2	0	2	0	0

In Division IV the *Alesmen* will finish the season undefeated. They boast a rounded club and are the only team in any division using rugger plays. The *Grads* are picked to finish second due to the sensational play of Mark Adaszkievicz (whoever he is). Third place will go to the *Spectrum* which has the famed pass-catching complement of Malick and Walker; and *Law II* will be fourth despite the fact that two-way standout Tony Ryan has been lost for the season.

This week there are several games of special interest: today at 1:00 the *Subpoenas* engage Med IA on lower campus; tomorrow *Biochem* battles the *Flying Circus* at Molson Stadium at 1:00; and at the same time and place on Thursday the *Talbotians* play the *Nads*. The *Beaver Shooters* will be defending first place against *Med IIA* and then the *Plumbers* at Molson Stadium at 5:15 on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Section IV	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Alesmen	2	2	0	0	4
Spectrum	1	1	0	0	2
Grads	1	1	0	0	2
Law II	1	1	0	0	2
Cleat Laces	1	0	1	0	0
Med IIB	1	0	1	0	0
Molars	3	0	3	0	0

Intramural quickies: This year's expanded programme carries an 18 team soccer league, the first such endeavour in history. The nemesis of the circuit is PGSS which humiliated the *Dios* by the astronomical score of 18-0 in their first contest . . . There are 82 entries in the tennis Tournament compared to about 60 last year. Top-seeded players include Tom Velan, Nick Robert, Simon Chinerman, Thierry Neubert, and Terry Creatchman. However, when we fed our data into the computer it came out with some guy named Zoltan Rona . . . The instructional athletics programme boasts an enrollment of over 500 students, an increase of almost 200 . . . The annual Golf Tournament was won this year by Peter Berkowitz who fired a two over par 73, seven strokes better than his two nearest competitors, Tom Love and Eric Abravanel. The team trophy was won by Engineering, while the faculties of Management and Science came second and third respectively . . . The Intramural Swim Meet will be held on Thursday at 7:30 . . . Hockey practices start for intramural faculty teams on Monday.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION

CRYSTAL CANNON BSc. (Phys. Ther.) 5

Our Faculty is suffering an identity crisis!

We need a voice to assert our importance in the University Community. In order to combat our apathy and the University's indifference towards the P. and O.T. Faculty we need a representative who will protect our interests and keep our members well informed of pertinent Students' Society activities.

Crystal Cannon is aware of these problems.



VALERIE GILCHRIST B.P.T.4

previous experience: a year's previous experience on P.&O.T. council as class president B.P.T.3. High school Head Girl. As a representative of our faculty I would try and integrate, to the maximum possible limit, McGill Students Council and the P.O.T. faculty. I hope to gain the advantages of both for both. Also as an individual member of the Students Council one is committed to a lot of work to keep this body functional. I will try and you must go to vote.



P&OT COUNCIL REP CANDIDATES

DEBBIE SKURNIK B.Phys.Ther.4

Our faculty has been, up to now, somewhat apart from the main student body (both geographically and spiritually). Although the first can't be helped, the second gap can be bridged by someone who will relay information accurately and unfailingly to each student in our faculty. I would like very much to accept this responsibility as well as to attempt to air any grievances presented to me by our faculty. Although this term is only for a short while, I hope to set a precedent in good representation which can be carried over into next year.

Committee for the Candidate



STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION VICE- PRESIDENT (INTERNAL)

ELECT! THE MAN OF YOUR CHOICE TO OFFICE

DAVID ROVINS

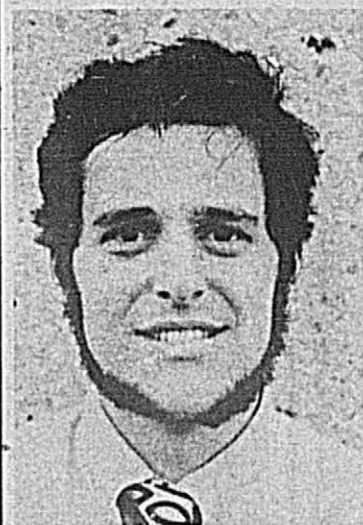
Qualifications:

Academic: McGill B.A. in psychology. Oxford University—philosophical and psychological studies. University of California at Berkeley—graduate work in psychology, and studies in jurisprudence at faculty of law.

Student activities McGill Daily, International Students Association, Debating Union, McGill Outing Club, Radio McGill, French Club, Allan Memorial volunteer.

I urge all students of McGill university to take a stand and restore the spirit of a university that has been lost. I have proposed some fundamental changes in the Students' Society constitution along with stringent controls and methods of keeping the financial situation under control. I would also like very much to provide some academic services which have so long been neglected. The only way any platform can be effective is if nine out of ten students vote not one out of ten as in years past.

I believe deeply that McGill university despite its woes can maintain itself as one of the finest centers of higher education in the world but it needs your concern too.



JOE JOSPE B.A.4

QUALIFICATIONS:

Chairman Blood Drive '71. Volunteer Blood Drive '69, '70. Student representative on the Economics Department. Executive member of the Economics Student Union.

PLATFORM:

Increasing the usage of existing Student Society facilities. Continued fiscal responsibility. This policy does not mean no further spending, but rather carefully selected expenditures designed to be of interest to the student community.

Increased student representation in the University government. Sponsoring stimulating programs that will interest many. The Students' Society needs interested people to be an important body on campus. The Union must be maintained in the best condition possible. This can be accomplished through hard work on the part of the Internal Vice President — which I am prepared to do.

Committee for the Candidate

J.P. ROXBURGH

BCOM. U1.

I would like to state that I think I can do the job of Internal Vice-President. As far as running the Union (or more accurately, coordinating the clubs and societies that occupy it) is concerned, I have had the experience necessary to do a good job. Through my three year association with Radio McGill I have had the chance to see the Union as it is—a total social, political, psychological, and economic environment. As far as policy-making and decision-making go, I feel that my managerial experience, combined with the usual endowment of common sense, are sufficient to ensure a responsible decision and/or argument on most matters of Council business. Although only an undergraduate, I feel I have the experience and ability to do the job. For it is these qualities that are necessary in an Internal VP, and not super-education. My name ends with an 'h'.

NO
PHOTOGRAPH
AVAILABLE



STEPHAN J. LOGAN SCIENCE

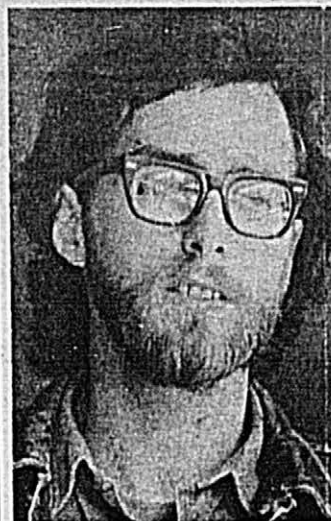
QUALIFICATIONS:

1) Assistant to co-chairman of rendez-vous '71. 2) McGill football '70.

PLATFORM:

1) The first priority is to bring to the attention of the Daily editor, the general displeasure of the students with the articles and general contents of the paper. I hope to accomplish this by means of a petition, in order to the best chances possible of making the Daily a campus newspaper.

2) The second concerns the general upkeep of the Union cafeteria and coffee-shop. It is necessary to someone who will hassle the Maisonneuve Vending staff in the union continuously, in order to keep both places at an acceptable standard of cleanliness.



MICHAEL MONTGOMERY

B.Sc.4

BACKGROUND:

Arts & Sciences rep. 1971-72. A.S.U.S. rep. 1971-72. Vice-President, Debating Union 1971-72. Indian Teach-In 1969-70. Cesar Chavez Grape Boycott 1969-70.

PLATFORM:

To promote increased dialogue between the governing bodies on campus (Senate, Students' Society) and the student body. The Society handles many services which affect your social, academic and financial lives (Speakers Program, loan fund, Community McGill, etc.). Council needs your support and you need more information.

Increased support for student representation on academic and administration policy comm.s.

BILL SLOAN B. of Engineering

ACTIVITIES:

President, McGill Folkmusic Society. Other Door Coffee House. Radio McGill. Quebec committee for the Defence of Civil Liberties.

PROPOSALS:

I want to ■ change the Students Society from the entrepreneurial association that it is now into an organization to serve the students, by revamping the constitution to set up structures for student participation in the Society's affairs. ■ set up an annual review of courses and professors to help students choose the best ones.

I want to see lounges opened again in the Union, a juke box in the Coffee Shop, rock shows in the Ballroom, and a cost-price bar-lounge for undergraduates.

*Emergency Committee
to Elect Bill Sloan*



GEORGE SNEAD B SC IV

A MAN WITH A DIFFERENCE

You may have noticed that the picture of our candidate is taken from a different angle than the other candidates'. This is because George's legs are more distinctive than his face—just think of how many long haired, bearded freaks you know or how many short haired, shaven freaks you see. George is just someone else who is sick of the general lack of everything in student affairs at McGill. Although his experience is limited, he feels he can play an active role at the center. George doesn't worry about any crap he might receive—he has eaten the shit at Bishop Mountain Hall for three years.

*Committee to Elect George Snead
Internal Vice-President*



by laurie breger

Newton had stated that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Had he seen the McGill-RMC football game on Saturday he most likely would have wondered where his law applies, as our Redmen thrusted to a 47-0 whitewash over their Kingston counterparts.

The only sad news of the day was the victory by the Bishop's Gaitsers over Sir George, all but obliterating any McGill hopes for a league championship. But there's no need for surrender yet; although Bishop's cannot be dethroned she can be jarred, and this is exactly the plan of attack if and when the Redmen face the Gaitsers in the playoff.

(Perhaps a little clarification is in order: The Redmen now trail Bishop's by three points. Assuming they both win their final games next Saturday, they would face each other the following week in a playoff battle. The result of that game, however, contributes only to the final league standings. Thus even a McGill victory would leave our boys one point shy.)

Aside from the encouraging exhibition on the part of the Redmen, one other feature predominated—the meagre at-

tendance. Barely a thousand souls showed up at the game, but they were treated to quite a spectacle. McGill compiled a total offence of almost 500 yards, including five touchdown strikes.

RMC, whose record remained unblemished at four losses, seemed quite out of form on the first play from scrimmage. They opened up with a 54 yard pass-and-run effort to the end, a play which stood out as their only completion of the half.

It took McGill a lot of poun-

ding to break the ice, but when it happened the flood-waters never receded. Dwayne Dudgeon lumbered into the endzone off a screen pass late in the first quarter, but that score was nullified by a clipping penalty. The Redmen were not to be denied, though, and took the lead on a one yard plunge by David Humes.

McGill added two more majors before the halftime entertainment. The first had its conception in a recovered fumble and starred Chris Rumball, who deceptively dashed 26 yards to the goal line on an against-the-flow handoff. Cluelessness prevailed again on the RMC squad as the Redmen quickly upped the score to 20-0. On a simple down and out pattern, Rick Morgan, outdeeked the RMC dupes in snaring a Dis Auders aerial. McGill added another major on a fumble on the ensuing kickoff, but again it was called back due to an infraction.

And then came the halftime show, and what a show it was! Before our very eyes the Plumbers' Philharmonic Orchestra, otherwise known as the Mechanical Misfits, displayed superior command of their mental faculties in upsetting the ranks of the McGill Marching Band, relieving some members of sundry equipment, and baring their backsides (though not necessarily in that order).

Things had barely settled down from the festivities when the Redmen reappeared. They tooketh to the field and did it reep. QB Dis Auders, who had had some difficulty finding the range in the early stages, more than compensated by hurling four scoring strikes in the second half.

On the first Morgan and Rumball nearly collided in the endzone chasing an Auders pass. "Chris thought I was doing a corner pattern, but it was a post," Morgan explained. "So when the ball was coming I

ducked and Chris caught it."

Despite all their shortcomings the RMCers never gave up. A double-relay passing play almost succeeded had it not been for the inability of the Cadet receiver to catch a ball. Amid jeers from the crowd of "RMC wears army boots" they hacked their way up the field as best they could.

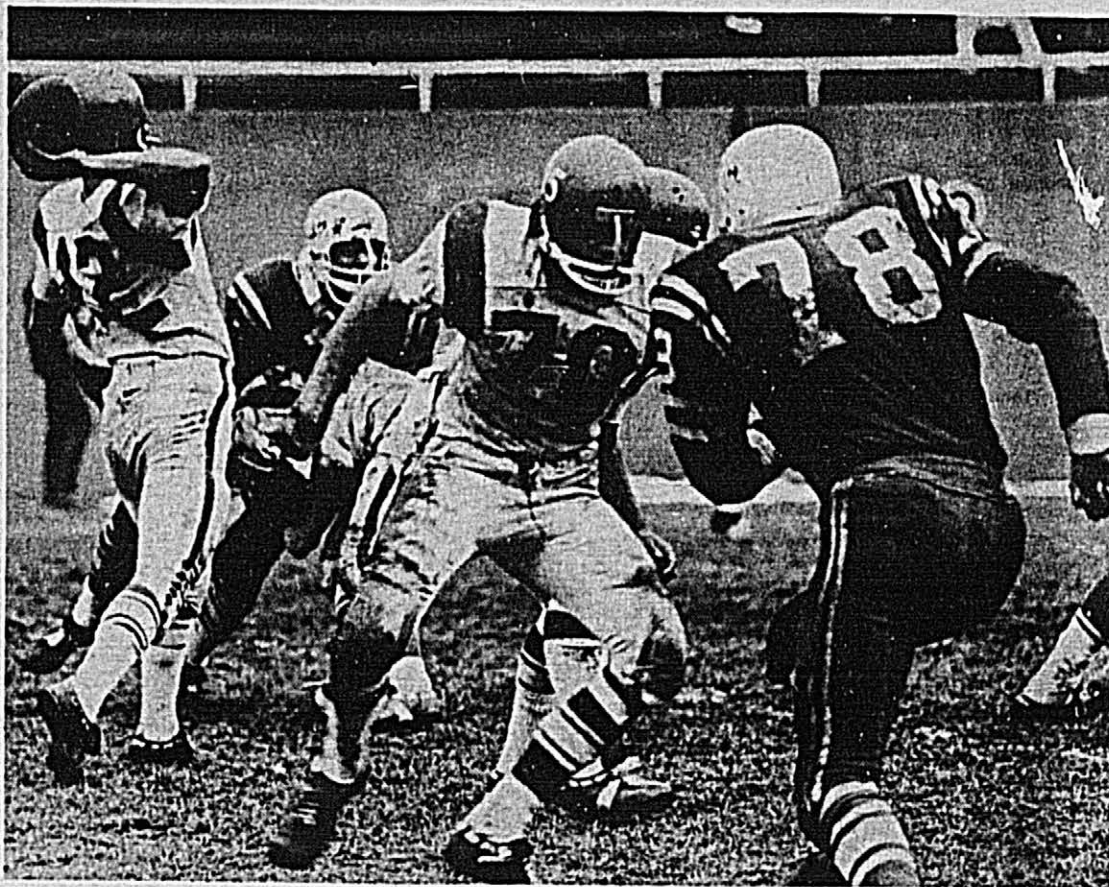
Auders completed his aerial arcade by hitting Dudgeon, Leo La France and Graham Donnelly for six-pointers. Backfield coach Lambert was especially pleased with the latter two, as both were new at their positions.

Head coach Roberts took pride in the fact that all had the chance to play: "Everybody dressed for this game and everybody got on the field. Moral picked up this week and you could sure tell it during the game!"

Late laurels: Rumball set up at least two touchdowns with his elusive punt returns. He churned for 160 yards on seven carries. . . Zaban Madon threw a crucial block on Rumball's TD rumble. . . Ron Kelly, aside from catching four passes, booted four converts out of six attempts, a definite improvement over the Loyola game. . . About the only scoring threat by RMC was snuffed by Rick Morgan, who stopped a 56 yard RMC kickoff return. Morgan was the last Redmen downfield, and termed his effort "a desperation dive."

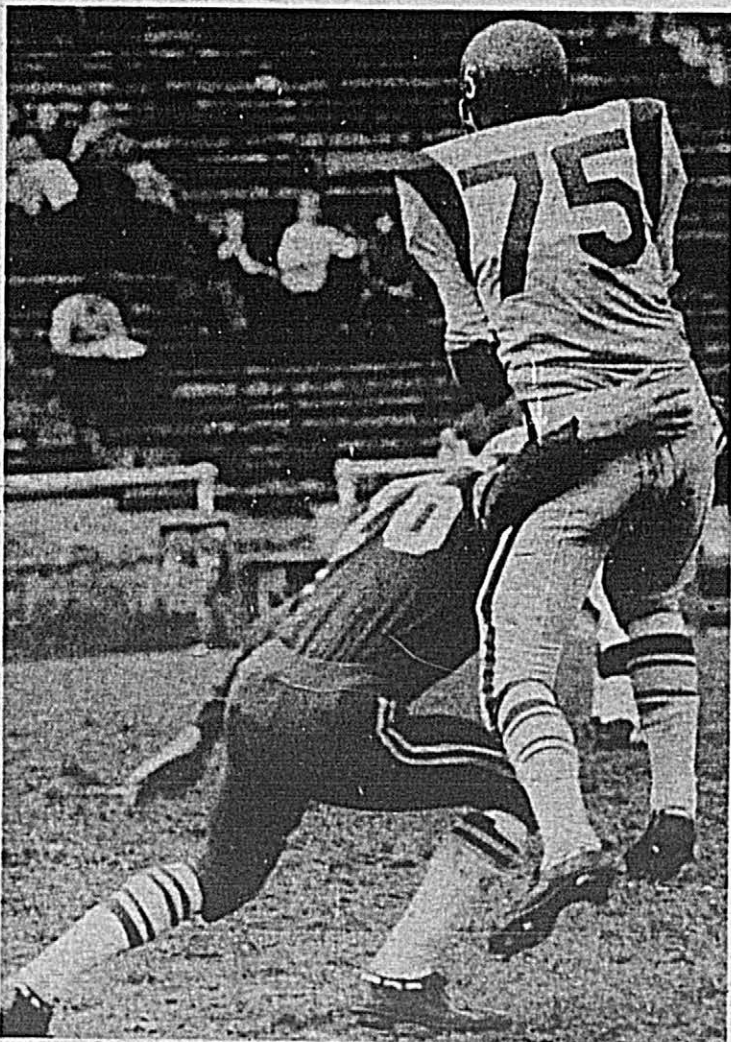
STANDINGS

	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Bishop's	4	4	0	0	177	29	8
McGill	4	2	1	1	101	54	5
Loyola	4	2	1	1	92	69	5
Sir George	4	2	2	0	62	-70	4
Montreal	4	1	3	0	11	142	2
RMC	4	0	4	0	14	103	0



daily photos by harold rosenberg

Gridders grate RMC 47-0



WATCH IT! Dwayne Dudgeon (above) reels airborne as an opponent attempts bodily indignities. Upper right: Ron Kelly (70) unwinds with a jig while QB Dis Auders is more concerned with passing. Head Coach Roberts (bottom right) finds the whole situation rather amusing.

